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WE CLAIM:

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- 1. A method of detecting the presence of a disseminated cell marker in a sample comprising the steps of
 - a) eliminating illegitimate transcription-positive cells from the sample; and
 - b) detecting the presence of mRNA that encodes the marker.
- The method of claim 1, wherein the disseminated cell marker is a tissue-specific marker.
- The method of claim 2, wherein the tissue is selected from the group consisting of colon, lung, prostate, testis, breast, liver, and skin.
- 4. The method of claim 1, wherein the disseminated cell marker is selected from the group consisting of guanylyl cyclase C, Cdx-1, Cdx-2, sucrase isomaltase, lactase, carbonic anhydrase, prostate specific antigen, prostate specific membrane antigen, cytokeratin 18, cytokeratin 19, cytokeratin 20, carcinoembryonic antigen, ErbB2, Erb-B3, epithelial mucin-1, epithelial mucin-18, gastrointestinal tumor associated antigen 733.2, desmoplakin I, epithelial glycoprotein 40, tyrosinase, thyroglobulin, tyrosine hydroxylase, and neuron-specific glycoprotein.
- The method of claim 1, wherein the eliminating step is performed by removing CD34+ cells from the sample.
- The method of claim 5, wherein the CD34+ cells are removed by column chromatography.
 - 7. The method of claim 1, wherein the sample is tissue or bodily fluid.
- 30 8. The method of claim 1, wherein the sample is selected from the group consisting of blood, lymph tissue, and bone marrow.

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- The method of claim 1, wherein the mRNA is detected a polymerase chain reaction (PCR)-based method.
- 5 10. The method of claim 1, wherein the mRNA is detected by reverse transcriptase (RT)-PCR.
 - 11. The method of claim 1, wherein the mRNA is detected by nested RT-PCR.
 - 12. The method of claim 1, wherein the disseminated cell marker is an epithelial cell marker.
 - 13. The method of claim 1, wherein the marker is selected from the group consisting of guanylyl cyclase-C (GC-C), prostate-specific antigen (PSA), prostate-specific membrane antigen (PSM), carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA), cytokeratin-19 (CK-19), cytokeratin-20 (CK-20), mucin 1 (MUC-1), and gastrointestinal-associated antigen (GA733.2).
 - 14. The method of claim 1, wherein the marker is GC-C.
 - The method of claim 1, wherein the disseminated cell is a metastatic colon cancer cell.
 - 16. A method of diagnosing metastatic cancer comprising detecting the presence of a disseminated cell marker for cancer cells identified as from the primary cancer in a sample that does not normally express said marker, said method comprising the steps of
 - a) eliminating illegitimate transcription-positive cells from the sample; and
 - b) detecting the presence of mRNA that encodes the marker.
 - 17. The method of claim 16, wherein the disseminated cell marker is a tissue-specific

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marker.

- 18. The method of claim 17, wherein the tissue is selected from the group consisting of colon, lung, prostate, testis, breast, liver, and skin.
- 19. The method of claim 16, wherein the disseminated cell marker is selected from the group consisting of guanylyl cyclase C, Cdx-1, Cdx-2, sucrase isomaltase, lactase, carbonic anhydrase, prostate specific antigen, prostate specific membrane antigen, cytokeratin 18, cytokeratin 19, cytokeratin 20, carcinoembryonic antigen, ErbB2, Erb-B3, epithelial mucin-1, epithelial mucin-18, gastrointestinal tumor associated antigen 733.2, desmoplakin I, epithelial glycoprotein 40, tyrosinase, thyroglobulin, tyrosine hydroxylase, and neuron-specific glycoprotein.
- The method of claim 16, wherein the eliminating step is performed by removing CD34+ cells from the sample.
- The method of claim 20, wherein the CD34+ cells are removed by column chromatography.
- 20 22. The method of claim 16, wherein the sample is tissue or bodily fluid.
 - 23. The method of claim 16, wherein the sample is selected from the group consisting of blood, lymph tissue, and bone marrow.
- 25 24. The method of claim 16, wherein the mRNA is detected a polymerase chain reaction (PCR)-based method.
 - The method of claim 16, wherein the mRNA is detected by reverse transcriptase (RT)-PCR.
 - 26. The method of claim 16, wherein the mRNA is detected by nested RT-PCR.

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- The method of claim 16, wherein the disseminated cell marker is an epithelial cell marker.
- 5 28. The method of claim 16, wherein the marker is selected from the group consisting of guanylyl cyclase-C (GC-C), prostate-specific antigen (PSA), prostate-specific membrane antigen (PSM), carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA), cytokeratin-19 (CK-19), cytokeratin-20 (CK-20), mucin 1 (MUC-1), and gastrointestinal-associated antigen (GA733.2).
 - 29. The method of claim 16, wherein the marker is GC-C.
 - The method of claim 16, wherein the disseminated cell is a metastatic colon cancer cell.
 - 31. A method of detecting the presence of a tissue-specific marker in a sample not associated with the expression of the tissue-specific marker comprising the steps of
 - a) eliminating CD34+ cells from the sample; and
 - b) detecting the presence of mRNA encoding the tissue-specific marker.
 - 32. A method of detecting the presence of a disseminated cell in a sample comprising the steps of
 - a) eliminating CD34+ cells from the sample; and
 - detecting the presence of mRNA that encodes a marker associated with the disseminated cell.
 - 33. A kit for detecting the presence of a disseminated cell marker in a sample comprising
 - a) an affinity column; and
 - primers for detecting the presence of mRNA encoding the marker.

- 34. The kit of claim 33, further comprising one or more of the following: instructions, pictures of results, positive controls, negative controls, and size markers.
- 35. A kit for detecting the presence of a disseminated cell marker for cancer cells identified as from the primary cancer in a sample that does not normally express said marker comprising
 - a) an affinity column; and
 - b) primers for detecting the presence of mRNA encoding the marker.
 - 36. The kit of claim 35, further comprising one or more of the following: instructions, pictures of results, positive controls, negative controls, and size markers.